venereal diseases. But modern developments, especially the crowding together of masses of people in large cities and the emerging of women from domestic into economic life, have given rise to new problems which are beyond the range of primitive hygiene. The War, followed by epidemics, starvation, and homelessness, produced conditions among the Jews of Eastern Europe which led to a spreading of diseases that had formerly appeared only sporadically. The increase of tuberculosis among adults, and of tuberculosis, scrofula, trachoma, and favus among children, was alarming.

The Jewish Society for the Preservation of Health, founded in Petersburg in 1912, and known, from its Russian initials, as the OSE, has done important work in improving these conditions in Eastern Europe, except in Poland where similar work is done by the TOZ, which is closely connected with the OSE. In Soviet Russia, especially in the district of Odessa, the OSE has formed together with the Joint Distribution Committee the "Medical Commission Joint-OSE", and works through local hygienic and medical societies (EMSO); in Lithuania, Latvia, Bessarabia, Danzig, the district of Vilna, and the East End of London it works under the name of OSE.

The activities of both OSE and TOZ are mainly on the lines of prophylactics and include the care for —

"Welfare of mothers and infants.
School hygiene.
Control of infectious diseases.
Upkeep of playgrounds and convalescent homes for children.
Upkeep of ambulances and clinics.
Public instruction on matters of hygiene.

The OSE publishes a monthly in Berlin in German, the *OSE-RundscJiau.* The funds of the OSE and TOZ are derived from subscriptions, local contributions, special collections, and subsidies from the "Joint".

In Palestine similar work is carried on among the Jews by the American Medical Organization "Hadassah", which